

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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Horticultural.

MUNSON'S SYSTEM OF TRAINING GRAPE VINES.

Prof. Munson, of Texas, is the originator of what is called the alternate renewal system of training grape-vines; a system which gives him a diploma for merit at the Paris Exposition, and which was presented to the American Horticultural Society at its last meeting, with stereoscopic views illustrating different stages of growth.

To obtain the best results, vines require alternate renewal of leading wood and a few bearing canes. By Prof. Munson's system of training, two No. 11 galvanized wires, tightly stretched, four feet from the ground, parallel, two feet apart, supported by two pairs of 10 x 10 set in the same hole and flaring at the top, so that the posts have the shape of a V, give support to the vines. These pairs of V-shaped posts are set 32 feet apart, and the wires stretched to the tops. The vines are set eight feet apart; the vine ages, its stem becomes a partial support. The first year a string to each and to the wire above. Allow at first good cane to grow and level the wires, which when near the level of the wires, cut out the tip and start the two upper, trailing one along one wire in one direction, and the other along the other wire in the other direction. At the end of the first year the vine is cut back severely and the next year is allowed to make two canes, occupying both wires in both directions. The two old vines are cut back, leaving two canes to each ear. Pruning is annually conducted with a view to having two canes of the vine—those extending in opposite directions—bearing fruit, while the other pair are making wood for the next season's crop. The following advantages are claimed for this system:

Simply. Even a novice can soon learn to prune and train effectively.

The fewest cuts possible to prune are required.

The sap required to make new wood for bearing is not carried through wood bearing crop, as in the spur system, but a complete alternate renewal is effected, thus keeping the plant in perfect balance and meeting the natural requirements of the vine.

Long arms as the plants have strength to them, are secured, and thus the true habits of vines are maintained.

It presents less resistance to storms than vines trained on wire one above another, and is much less subject to being blown down.

As soon as the lateral push out, the tendrils attach themselves to the other wire. This prevents the twisting and inversion which often occur on a single post or wire, or on wires one above another.

A perfect canopy of foliage is formed over the fruit and the buds and roots, preventing sun-burn, which is so serious in the west and south.

It permits the fruit to hang entirely unobscured, free from all chaff, all at about equal height, with but and equal exposure to light and air, and out of the reach of insects, flies, etc.

It allows free passage of the air beneath the vines, and of persons in cultivating, pruning, and harvesting by stooping a little. It places the work of pruning, tying, spraying for mildew, rot, etc., and harvesting, at the most convenient elevation; and permits an unobstructed view over the vines.

By having the posts taller, say seven feet, male or horse could pass both ways, and a trellis would be admirable for training open to the Muscadine varieties of the South, such as Scuppernon, Thomas, etc.

Gives a regular and beautiful aspect to vines and.

It is quickly constructed and easily renewed; and the material may readily be used again.

It is not patented, but freely given to the world by its inventor.

More a bar to general fruit culture than would be much severe frost, that could be done without increasing mental activity.

A large number of old orchards are unproductive are so because of two reasons. For the first they lack the soil fertility that when the land was new gave every year abundant and profitable crops. Quite often re-planting such orchards and turning under a heavy dressing of manure will cause them to blossom abundantly the succeeding year. In such a case, if the tree does not produce a crop it will probably be due to the increase of edling moths, which destroy it before it matures. In many localities an abundant apple crop one season with low prices, causing the fruit to be left to rot on the ground, is invariably followed by an entire failure the ensuing season. The trees may blossom, but so many of the edling moths have wintered over from the previous season that all is destroyed before it is half grown.

It is possible to make apple orchards productive every year, if the trees are sprayed early in the season with water in which Paris green has been mixed. There is no profit in an orchard that can be depended on for bearing only every other year, and that only when fruit is cheap. It is no wonder that owners of such orchards, despairing of doing better, are cutting them down. Yet no one doubts that there will be every year, accidents excepted, a supply of fruit, and the orchard owner who is skillful enough to make his trees produce when others do not will reap a reward entirely beyond what the same labor in anything else would bring. It is always the case that men are best paid for doing what only a few are able to do, and growing fruit in the years when it is scarce is sure to prove an exception to this rule.—*American Cultivator.*

The Miscellaneous Apple Maggot—Its Varied Taste, and Antidote.

The apple maggot, larva of the two-winged fly (*Trypeta pomonella*), increases so rapidly that it is an alarming pest in some sections. This insect native of America, formerly worked on the haw or wild thorn, and possibly on other wild fruits. Here, then, we have an example of the danger from native insects that change their habits of performance, as their native food disappears. This fly has worked on fall apples in New England and New York for some years, often doing quite serious damage. Within a few years it has been playing the same role in the west. In Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois it has attracted no slight attention by its ravages. Last year, not content with apples, it also attacked very late cherries and plums. No doubt it will next learn the excellence of the grape and pear. Hereafter this insect confined its ravages to the autumn and sweet apples, like Fall Pippin, Maiden's Blush, Fameuse, etc., among the autumn apples, while nearly all sweet apples suffered. More recently it seems to have fondness for winter fruit, so that it now looks as if soon all our apples, and most of our other fruits, would have to contribute to the support of this fly. The fly is much the form of the common house fly. The wings are barred with dark bands. The eggs are laid anywhere on the fruit in July or August. The maggot is conical, like the radish maggot, which it resembles not a little. The head or mouth end is pointed, the posterior end truncated. Several maggots work in a single fruit, and bore through the pulp anywhere, so we know not where they may be found when present. In these two respects they differ from the edling moth larva. When the maggot is full grown it leaves the apple and passes into the earth to pupate. The remedy is obvious. Keep enough sheep or hogs in the orchard to eat all the "wind-falls" as fast as they fall. It is well to keep watch of the autumn fruit, and if found infested it may be wise to shake off all the apples and feed them to stock. The point to be gained is to see that the apple is eaten before the maggot leaves it for the ground. This plan, faithfully followed, is almost sure to prove a success. It is not prudent to tifle with so serious an enemy.—*Prof. A. J. Cook, in N. Y. Tribune*

Uses and Abuses of Lime.

Lime can be applied in many ways by the gardener, but it is not every one who understands the right use of it in all cases and under all conditions. In fact, no one has yet fully explored the mysteries of its substance, and which is so good to some plants, and under other conditions so destructive. Experiments with it will add to our knowledge, and reveal new uses to which lime may be put by the farmer and gardener. Some special uses to which it may be put, in the light of recent experiments, may be discussed with profit.

In cases of mildew among cucumbers and disease among potatoes, lime is an invaluable article. If applied wherever the disease has manifested itself it will prove an effective remedy, but if any part of the plants affected is not touched with the lime the disease will not be effectually stopped. The best way to apply it to cucumber vines affected by mildew is to sprinkle the powdered lime under as well as over the leaves by means of a small sieve. This should be done early in the morning when the leaves are damp from the night's dew. Plants that have been nearly killed by the disease will frequently be taken up on a new growth in a few weeks with a steady application of lime. The best plan is to apply the lime when the mildew first appears, but unless the vines are completely destroyed, it may not be too late to sprinkle the powdered lime on the leaves.

Applied in the same way to potato stalks that have been dried and eaten up by disease the lime has similar good results. When the disease has eaten so far down into the heart of the stems that the roots of the potatoes are affected, the application of powdered lime will not have much effect. Unless the disease has, however, made such rapid headway it will pay to give the whole field a treatment with lime. The greatest care should be taken to sprinkle them carefully, sifting the lime on all parts of the leaves and stems that are affected in the slightest degree. Very many potato fields could be saved from partial or complete destruction in this way.

Lime water is well known by all as a great destroyer of insect life, and when applied to trees infested with caterpillars it soon clears them off. Early in the spring it should be applied to the grass lawns just before a rain. The rain soaks it into the ground, and either drives the worms far down into the ground, or makes them crawl

on to the sunlight, where they can be killed, or eaten up by the chickens. It is a good plan to lime the grass just before the rain, and then turn the fowls upon it when the rain has washed it away.

For the gooseberry and currant bushes the lime water is good, and it will drive the bugs and ants away. Flower or vegetable beds that are liable to attack from snails and slugs can be protected by making a ring around them with lime. If this is renewed occasionally the snails and slugs will not cross the boundary line. Lime worked into the ground infested with grubs is beneficial, and it is always good to mix it with manure. It acts beneficially in several ways. It disperses the mass, makes the most offensive matter inoffensive, and absorbs all that which would be wasted. In fact, lime is an indispensable article on the farm, for it can be used in many useful ways prescribed by science and experiment.—*American Cultivator.*

Potent Compost.

Mr. J. M. Smith, Green Bay, Wis., a pre-eminently successful gardener and fruit-grower, kindly answers some questions in regard to four acres of potatoes he grew last year. "My compost heaps," he writes, "are composed of stable, barn yard and pigpen manure, with all I refuse of the forty acres of garden, such as potato tops, pea and bean vines, weeds, and in short, everything that we think will add value as fertilizer. The compost heaps are wet down occasionally when they are getting too dry. But we never intend to wet them sufficiently to drain them in the least. They are worked over once or twice during winter, and in spring are in the best of order for making a very quick and rapid growth of crops. These compost heaps are my main dependence for large crops and they rarely fail to produce the desired result. The land on which my potatoes are grown had for a number of years been manured each year with about thirty loads of manure per acre, and in addition about seventy-five bushels of unleached wood ashes." No wonder Mr. Smith raises large crops.—*American Garden.*

What Kills Fruit Trees.

Deep planting is one error—to plant a tree really shallower than it formerly stood is really the right way, whilst many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the trees, always found near the surface getting air and moisture, and roots of over one year old, which serve only as supporters of the trees and as conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in earth. Planting fresh or green manure in contact with the young roots is another great error. The place to put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry it downward. Numerous forms of fungi are generated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots and they immediately attack the tree. It is very well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure if to be in contact with or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed.—*Ploughman.*

Cheap Trellis for Lima Beans.

E. E. Summey, in the *Ohio Farmer*, says Lima beans are best supported by a wire trellis instead of poles and tells how he has managed this part of their cultivation with economy and ease: "At any time between the marking out of the rows and before the young plants begin to climb, the posts can be set, a good solid one at each end of the row, firmly braced, and between these light, yet strong ones, every 16 feet or so apart. For the end posts I used 4x4 hemlock, sawed six feet long and set in the ground two feet deep; the intermediate posts were 3x3 hemlock of the same length, set so that the tops should be level enough for practical purposes. Ordinary grape wire is securely fastened to one end post and run over the tops of the other end post. About a foot from the ground a lighter wire is run the length of the row, and about these two wires common white twine is wound in a zig-zag manner. The beans readily climb up these strings, a little assistance being occasionally required to get all of the vines started right. After reaching the top wire, the vines should be twisted around the wire half a dozen times, and then the tip broken off. They will thus support themselves from the wire in case the light strings are broken, as often happens while the crop is being gathered; so that tipping vines also to hasten the growth buds so that beans may be had earlier than though the vines were allowed to continue to grow, while at the same time, on the four feet of vine, all the fruit will set that is likely to mature in our short season. Further south it might be better to make the trellis higher in order to secure a larger crop.

To rows being three feet apart gives ample space for picking from both sides of the trellis, being much easier than in the old hill method of culture, and you will get much greater returns from the same ground space. The expense of this trellis is no greater than for poles, where both have to be purchased. If your own woods yield the poles they will yield the posts also. This same material may be used for several years, the only thing that requires renewing each year being the cheap twine.

Delaware Peaches.

The Delaware peach is a noble fruit. "You people who live in the cities don't know the real taste of a peach," said an old-timer, as he drove through the orchards of Kent County behind his favorite white horse, intent on showing the visitor what the country looked like.

"You mean that picking early for market robs the peach of its best flavor?" was asked.

"That's it," said the old-timer. "We have to pick peaches from three to six days before they are really ripe, so as to get them to market. Now, a peach will grow more in the last three days of its life than it fairly ripens in two weeks at any other time. To know what a peach really is you want to take it from the tree after it has hung until it is dead ripe."

"Our folks have a way of preserving peaches for their own use, which beats anything you get from the canneries or the drying houses. They take the peaches when they are full ripe and about to drop. They have them and lay them on a board in the sun. Before the juice is dried out the halves

are packed down in layers, with a good layer of sugar between every two layers of fruit. The process is a good deal like that of preserving apples, only the layers of peaches are not pressed as the layers of apples are. Peaches put up in this way keep right along. You put cream on them when you get ready to eat them and you have got something good."

The old-timer relapsed into silence, but was aroused by the query: "Do you people prepare peaches in that way for the market?"

"Bless you, no," he replied with a smile; "we put 'em up that way for ourselves to eat."

Onions.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "All writers on onion growing advocate very early sowing, plenty of manure, and that the land should have been thoroughly cultivated two or three previous years to eradicate weeds and their seeds. In 1888 I violated all these conditions and all other pre-requisites I ever read of by sowing an acre on sod ground on the 14th of May, and produced a crop most remarkable for size of tubers and quantity. Some weighed over a pound each; the variety Red Wethersfield. The plot was in the corner of a pasture field which had not been plowed in twenty years. It was a sandy loam, rich, of course, but no manure was added. The well harvested seed furnished what onions require—a mellow, shallow seed bed with firmness beneath. Not a scullion grew. In regard to weed seeds, a stiff sod is freer from them than land which has been recently cultivated. I planted on such as the latter in 1889 with poor results. I shall sow on sod again this season, about the middle of May, when the ground will be warm enough to germinate the seed and give it a start at once. I regard this as of more importance than early sowing. At anything will do best planted when conditions are right to start it quick and push it ahead."

The Fruit Market.

The *Benton Harbor Palladium* says: The efforts of the Barren Horticultural Society to secure a more general and more profitable selling area for the fruit output of this region is likely to be crowned with much success this year; and our growers can congratulate themselves on the prospect thus afforded. They are to be made more independent of Chicago, and if they follow up and take prompt and shrewd advantage of their opportunity they need no longer give their fruit away and pay the freight on it besides!

President Morrill has secured from the American and United States express companies a special rate list to 399 cities and towns available for fruit shipments from Benton Harbor, on which reductions of twenty-five to forty per cent from regular rates are given.

To points beyond Chicago the special rate given heavy shippers is added to the special lake or rail rate from this city to Chicago, thus giving a special through rate. It is expected this will enable our growers to send their fruit in all directions direct to consumers and thus realize much of the advantage that has usually accrued to the "middle-men."

It is not believed this opening up of new markets direct will make any material difference in the aggregate of shipments by boat across the lake. The fruit crop is growing larger year by year, and under the stimulus of more and better markets, and better prices for the fruit, will continue to grow. More men will engage in it, more money will be circulated here on account of it, and it will help all around.

The Horticultural Society is having some pamphlet printed which will call the attention of buyers to this great fruit market.

Horticultural Items.

The man who props up overladen fruit trees instead of picking off the overabundant fruit, sacrifices the future welfare of his trees for the sake of a present crop—which is often an inferior one because the fruit has no chance to develop.

One of the penalties a great man must endure in having everything, from babies and Shorthorns to new potatoes, named after him. Secretary Rusk has had all these testimonials offered him, and an Ohio man adds to the list by naming a newly originated strawberry the *Fairy Rusk*.

Grows in bluegrass sod, beside a fence, currents yield a half a crop of half-sized berries, largely seeds and skins. Currents should have good soil, close cultivation, mowing out of old wood, mulching and a usual manuring from the barnyard, wood and coal ashes, and slops from the laundry. They succeed best with moderate shade and light mulching.

The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says: "Grass is about the last of all crops suitable for a fruit orchard. The countless millions of grass roots leave little moisture for the trees in a dry season, and usually they need all they can get. But the idea that grass is suitable for an orchard is hard to kill—harder indeed than the tree tree."

The *Maine Farmer* calls attention to the media of the Red Raspberry, which it says is well worth a place in northern orchards, as it is firmer than the Baldwin and will keep as well as the Roxbury Russet. In all respects it is equal to the Baldwin, which it much resembles, and excels it in being a later keeper. The fruit in size, shape and general appearance resembles the Baldwin; in color it is closely identical with that variety except that a portion of the fruit is sprayed with russet.

Not a Lima bean, says E. E. Summey, should be picked from the vine till the pod begins to assume a decided yellow tinge and feels somewhat limp to the touch, and the beans stand out quite prominently. In this condition the beans are at their best for marketing in the green state, as before this point is reached they have not attained their full growth, and after this stage they diminish in size as they become ripe. A few days' difference in the time of picking will make nearly a half difference in the quantity of shelled beans furnished by a certain number of pods, and herein lies the shrewd market-man's profit.

The rise in onions helped a good many of the growers out of a tight place this spring. A resident of Lodi, O., who wintered his crop made \$9,000 by the venture, the advance on last fall's prices being something like 200 per cent. Medina County, Ohio, is a great county for onions. It could almost supply Egypt. Fields of 40 acres are not at all uncommon, and in the near vicinity of Lodi there are not

less than 400 acres in this crop. "Raising onions is an innocent form of gambling," says a grower who in the spring of 1889 dumped 3,000 bushels into the river for want of a market and who last fall sold for 12 cents a bushel a spring command of 18 cents.

The variety of raspberries which is best for the market is seldom the one for the home garden. As a rule we want better fruits for the home than those we ship to market. Of late years gardeners have made great improvements in the raspberry, but unfortunately they have all been along the same line. They have sought to get a berry that will yield more per bush and of a good ripening quality. As a result quality and juiciness have been sacrificed, and to get a good berry for home use it is almost a necessity to fall back on the old kinds, which many a man have now almost ceased to grow. They grow for the market, and they have to keep up with the times.—*American Cultivator.*

CORRU, Aug. 16.

F. E. C. MEDICINE CO.

My wife was raised from her bed and in good health in one week by the F. E. C. Kidney Remedy.

I have also taken about three dozen of the much advertised "Honey Cure" and found one bottle of the F. E. C. done me more good than all the others. I cordially recommend it to all the others. I cordially recommend the F. E. C. to all who need a kidney remedy.

H. D. VAN DER BOORCH.

Apriarian.

E. W. COE, of Clarence, Ill., keeps a small quantity of unskinned lime in his bee cellar, to absorb the moisture which might cause damage.

In extracting a large quantity of honey, especially at a season where there is no honey coming in, it is necessary to be careful not to start the rubbing which so demoralizes the apiary. An apiarist who extracts largely by hand spreads the drainedappings on a clean cloth in the shade outdoors for the bees to remove what honey is left, but adds he cannot recommend this method to a novice.

CATNIP and clover impart their flavor to honey made from their bloom. Honey from mollet or sweet clover is the highest quality of any gathered from fall flowers. Goldenrod honey, when free from admixture with any other kind of honey, is of a peculiarly bright straw color, rather thin in texture, and has a flavor, when first gathered, decidedly resembling a weak decoction of the plant, and it is little inclined to granulate. It will sometimes remain liquid a year or more, but it is not often that we can get it free from mixture with other honey, because honest, well-candied, wild asters, etc., all bloom about the same time with goldenrod. Honey from wild asters, when first gathered, is a very white and when first gathered has a play flavor which is lost as it granulates. The Simpson honey plant is the most valuable plant grown for honey alone. The bees have a great predilection for it.

The first white clover blooms usually appear the last of May, and broad-ranged must be active for at least thirty days prior to that time, to secure the large number of field workers that are necessary to gather the crop. The best feed to supply would be combs of sealed honey, but the farmer beekeeper usually has none of these, hence must use some form of syrup. So long as the bees can fly from the hives daily, almost any kind of syrup may be fed a little before the sun goes down, either at the entrance of the hive, or in the upper story; a hole being made through the cloth or burlap covering the frame, to permit the bees to come in through and carry away the feed. Sugar syrup of almost any kind, or even diluted molasses, if not burned in making, or sour, will do for feed. It must be made thin, and may be fed in a saucer or shallow dish, or by any glazed vessel is used, a piece of muslin should be spread over the top of it, and be permitted to sag into the feed in the center of the dish. This will enable the bees to secure a good foothold, and prevents great loss from drowning which would otherwise occur.—*O. J. Farmer.*

The Use Of

Harsh, drastic purgatives to relieve constipation is a dangerous practice, and more liable to fasten the disease on the patient than to cure it. What is needed is a medicine that in effectually opening the bowels, corrects the costive habit and establishes a natural daily action. Such an aperient is found in

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Effective

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No. 1—Barn Scale.



weighs from 14 pounds to 900 pounds. Size of platform 17 by 24 inches.

Price \$15.00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year, with wheels \$20.00 extra; or \$30.

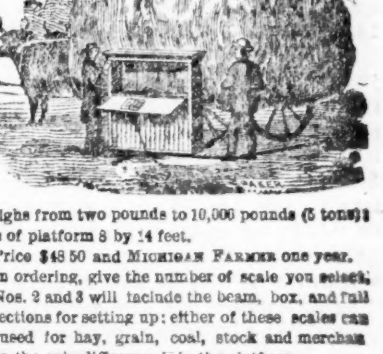
No. 2—Farm Scale.



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (1 ton) size of platform 7 by 18 feet.

Price \$25.00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year, with wheels \$30.00 extra; or \$40.

No. 3—Grain and stock Scale.



weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons) size of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$45.00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year, with wheels \$60.00 extra; or \$70.

In ordering, give the number of scales you want, Nos. 1 and 2 include the beam, box, and rail directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, stock, and merchandise also, the only difference is the platform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only one-half or one-third the usual prices for the same scale. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER.

Address all orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS,
DETROIT, MICH.

Fargo's Shoes

for the Family

Fargo's \$2.50 Calf Shoe for Gentlemen. Fargo's \$2.50 Ladies Shoe for Ladies and Children. Fargo's \$2.50 Rubber Shoe for Boys and Girls. Our shoes are made of the best material, and are guaranteed to last. We have a large stock of shoes in all styles and sizes. Address C. H. FARGO & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRAYING MACHINES

It is an absolute necessity. Our Perfectly Portable size fits all kinds of fruit trees and shrubs. Also, for use in the field. FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., Leokport, N. Y.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

—AND—
STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

—SUCCESSORS TO—
CHONSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post-Office as second class matter.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.—J. M. Sterling & Co., Holstein-Friesian cattle; Fair Grounds Mon-roe, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.—Wm. Hall and W. E. Jordan, Joint sale of Shorthorns. To be held on farm of the latter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16.—J. W. Hibbard, Remington, Silversides Co., Berkshire swine, Merino sheep and Shorthorn cattle.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 70,999 bu., against 65,946 bu. the previous week, and 20,158 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 49,981 bu., against 94,171 bu. the previous week, and 33,394 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 169,920 bu., against 164,121 bu. last week, and 40,230 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 10 was 22,791,913 bu., against 23,456,599 bu. the previous week, and 38,350,475 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 664,686 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 1,055,562 bu.

The week closes with the wheat market at just about the same range as a week ago on spot, but lower on late futures. The general position of the market, however, is stronger, the true state of affairs in the winter wheat States gradually forcing the "bears" on to the other side. An attempt is made to offset this by big stories of the fine outlook for a crop in the spring wheat States, but weather reports from the Dakotas are anything but favorable, and there are no assurances of even a better crop than last season. If more moisture does not come to help the parched soil, dried by five years of drought. The week closes with Chicago, New York and St. Louis higher, with the largest advance in futures, in which there was active trading on country orders to buy.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from April 21st to May 16th inclusive:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
April 21.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 22.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 23.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 24.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 25.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 26.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 27.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 28.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 29.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 30.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
May 1.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 2.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 3.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 4.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 5.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 6.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 7.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 8.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 9.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 10.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 11.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 12.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 13.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 14.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 15.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
" 16.	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2

No. 2 white sold at 90c, No. 3 at 80c, No. 4 red at 80c, and rejected at 70c per bu.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various dates in futures each day during the past week:

	May	June	July	Aug.
Saturday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Sunday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Monday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Tuesday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Wednesday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Thursday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Friday.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the four months ending April 30 were valued at \$57,501,173 against \$38,301,807 for the same four months in 1889.

Hutchinson is sticking right to the prophet business. He predicts that June will sell at a premium over May, July at a premium over June and August at a premium over July, and that the next crop will go into consumption on a basis of \$1 a bushel or above.

Daily Business.

A correspondent at Burton, Shiawassee Co., writes: "Wheat is very poor; fully 35 percent has been cultivated into oats and barley."

Chicago Tribune: David Henning, from a few miles this side of Ann Arbor, writes that all along the line of the Michigan Central, including his own farm, there will not be more than half a crop of wheat. This is the more remarkable, as the gentleman was in this city about a week ago and then expressed his belief that his State was good for a fair crop, and intimated a doubt of the wisdom of those who had rushed up prices in fear of a partial failure. Is the damage now becoming apparent for the first time?

Stocks of wheat in Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol at the beginning of this month were 2,056,000 bu., against 5,568,000 bu. a year previously. Stocks of wheat in London are small, but those of flour are reported to be liberal. The stocks of flour in Paris increased about 5,000 sacks last month. The stock of wheat in Berlin May 1 was only one-third and of rye less than a quarter of the quantities one year earlier.

Says Chicago Business: The Farmers' Review, a cheap John agricultural weekly with a lame fake bureau attachment, whose estimates are given fictitious importance by republication in a few Associated Press papers of standing, announces that the condition of winter wheat is 90 per cent below an average at this season of the year. The Review's estimate is entitled to consideration as a guess only.

The quantity of wheat shelled from Australia at the beginning of this month was 3,850,000 bu., against only 300,000 bu. a year previously. The shipments last week from Australian and South European ports were

2,520,000 bu., about two-thirds of which was destined for ports in the United Kingdom. The Cincinnati Price Current estimates that 2,000,000 acres of winter wheat have been abandoned, leaving about 24,000,000 acres. Indications are considered as showing that the winter wheat crop will not be likely to exceed 275,000,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

	Bushels.
Visible supply.	23,983,168
On passage for United Kingdom.	30,960,000
On passage for Continent of Europe.	5,360,000
Total bushels April 25, 1890.	50,303,168
Total previous week.	51,145,273
Total two weeks ago.	52,753,639
Total April 27, 1889.	41,482,309

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 3 were 740,700 bu. more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending April 19 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,073,732 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 1,280,730 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending May 3, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 560,000 bu., of which 400,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 160,000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cable, amounted to 380,000 bu., of which 300,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 80,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to May 3, aggregated 1,520,000 bu., of which 980,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 540,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 2,260,000 bu., with wheat on passage from India April 22 was estimated at 1,184,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 1,984,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quiet, with light offerings. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 1 1/2d. per cental. No spring wheat offering. California No. 1, 7s. 1 1/2d. per cental.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 35,779 bu., against 32,993 bu. the previous week, and 13,802 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 11,524 bu., against 15,824 bu. the previous week, and 40,018 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 10 amounted to 11,415,428 bu., against 12,689,935 bu. the previous week, and 11,284,430 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 1,274,507 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 29,920 bu., against 25,893 last week, and 31,829 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Corn has advanced in all markets during the week, and closes stronger. In this market No. 2 is selling at 36c for spot, and same figures for May and June futures. No. 3 is quoted at 35c, No. 4 at 34c, No. 5 at 33c, and No. 6 at 32c. No. 2 yellow at 35 1/2c per bu. The raw cold weather is strengthening the market for futures. At Chicago corn advanced yesterday on futures, closing firm. Receipts are lighter at all points the past week. Quotations in Chicago yesterday were as follows: No. 2, 34 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 34 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 2 white, 34 1/2c. In futures No. 2 for May closed at 34 1/2c, June at 34 1/2c, July at 34 1/2c, and September at 35 1/2c. New York yesterday closed steady, with prices higher than a week ago.

At Liverpool corn was reported in light demand and dull, with No. 2 selling at 3s. 6 1/2d. Futures were steady, with May at 3s. 6 1/2d., June at 3s. 6 1/2d., and July at 3s. 7 1/2d. per cental.

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were 27,535 bu., against 51,411 bu. the previous week, and 32,989 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were none against 13,465 bu. the previous week, and 2,636 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on May 10 was 4,201,166 bu., against 3,734,165 bu. the previous week, and 6,763,655 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase of 467,001 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 15,721 bu., against 18,817 bu. the previous week, and 23,939 bu. the corresponding week in 1889. Oats closed a trifle lower yesterday than a week ago in this market, although other points were generally firm and looking up. Receipts were not large, but it is given out that a large width has been shown this spring, taking the place of wheat where it was killed out. Quotations are as follows: No. 2 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 29 1/2c; light mixed, 30c. For May delivery No. 2 mixed sold at 28 1/2c; at Chicago yesterday oats were firm and higher. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 29 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 27 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 27 1/2c; No. 4 white, 27 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 25 1/2c; No. 5 white, 24 1/2c; No. 5 mixed, 22 1/2c; No. 6 white, 23 1/2c; No. 6 mixed, 21 1/2c. The New York market was firm and active yesterday, with values on both spot and futures higher than a week ago. The advance is greatest on spot white. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 37 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 35 1/2c; No. 3 white, 34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 32 1/2c; No. 4 white, 31 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 29 1/2c; No. 5 white, 28 1/2c; No. 5 mixed, 26 1/2c; No. 6 white, 25 1/2c; No. 6 mixed, 23 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The market yesterday was weak, and prices were lower than a week ago. It was difficult to get more than 13 1/2c for fair to good dairy, and most of the receipts go at 12 1/2c, being of ordinary. Low grade butter is not wanted at any price, but still comes forward in large quantities. Creamery quoted fairly active at 16 1/2c per lb., and really choice dairy would command 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c. It was to be had. At Chicago yesterday the market was less active, the supply on the increase, and the feeling weak. Quotations there were as follows: Choice western creamery, 16 1/2c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 17 1/2c; fair to good, 15 1/2c; good to fine dairies, 14 1/2c, me-

dium to fair, 10 1/2c; packing stock, 5c to 7c. The New York market is not in as good shape as a week ago. The Daily Bulletin says of the market:

"With decidedly warmer weather to-day and a continued slow, cautious demand, with stocks not cleaning up, the feeling continues weak and irregular, with holders anxiously urging sales and not disposed to allow a slight difference to stand in the way. Elgin creamery is held at 15 1/2c to 16c, but the latter is extreme and not to be depended upon. Other finest Western is held at 17 1/2c to 18c, and the latter occasionally reached for separator goods, but is extreme. Lower grades slow and irregular. Imitation creamery selling slowly and feeling weak. Fresh factory very dull, quality not being good enough for home trade."

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

	Butter.	Stocks.
Creamery, prime.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, good.	16 1/2	17 1/2
Creamery, fair.	15 1/2	16 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, fancy.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, good.	16 1/2	17 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, fair.	15 1/2	16 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, choice.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, prime.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, extra.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, best.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, top.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, bottom.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, middle.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, side.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, end.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, head.	17 1/2	18 1/2
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Creamery, State tubs, front.	17 1/2	18 1/2
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Creamery, State tubs, foot.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, back.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, front.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Creamery, State tubs, left.	17 1/2	1

Continued from first page.

These, the legs straight, black or smoky in color, the flesh white, dense, and covering not only the body but coming well down on the legs. In mutton is regarded as second only to the Southdown, and the extra size of the quarters makes it a most attractive animal. The butcher, however, has been thought that the mutton breeds of England would not keep up their size and quality in the United States, and the early importations made encouraged this belief. But for the past ten years the experience of those who have studied out the conditions necessary to keep them up to their high character, shows that these early importations were not correct. It was lack of knowledge of what was required in the way of feed and care which caused failures. The mutton breeds, it must be remembered, are the product of the very highest agriculture. They have been bred for early maturity—to put on flesh rapidly—and to do this they must have the food necessary to grow it. In their early years they are in a temperate climate, free from sudden changes, the pastures always green and luxuriant, and the root crop one of the features of every sheep farm. To get the most good out of them they must be handled as nearly as possible under the conditions which are natural to them. They are not contented because they are fast growers, and they must have comfortable quarters.

In regard to the size of the different breeds mentioned we have the following interesting figures in a report of the average weight of carcasses of each breed for a whole year at Mark Lane, one of the great English markets:

Breed	Weight
Wethers	144
Under one year	120
Over one year	150
Two years	160
Three years	170
Colchester	144
Cotswold	144
Lincoln	144
Hampshire	144
Shropshire	144
Southdown	144
Oxford	144

THE MERINO.
In referring to the Merino I shall not attempt to take up the different branches into which the Spanish Merino, the original foundation sheep, has been divided, such as the French, the Saxony, the Silesian, and the American, but confine myself to the American Merino, as there are not at the present moment enough of any of the other families in this country to call for notice.

The Merino when it landed on our shores was looked upon as a well bred animal, and its introduction was regarded by many as of questionable utility because its home had been in a country where climate and food were very different from those of this country. Its introduction was one of the most important events in the history of American agriculture, for its plastic nature seems to enable it to conform to whatever conditions it may be surrounded, whether on the green hills of Vermont, the rich farms of the middle of the States, or the arid plains of New Mexico, Arizona and Southern Colorado. In the conditions obtaining in many of our western and southwestern territories it is the only breed which can be relied upon to subsist upon the scanty herbage, endure the hot suns and severity of winter. It has the best of both worlds, and is relied upon for subsistence in the Great West. While responding quickly to generous treatment, it will produce a good amount of wool, and is useful in many ways. It is a good mother, and its milk is rich and sweet. It is a good worker, and its wool is of the finest quality. It is a good eater, and its wool is of the finest quality. It is a good mother, and its milk is rich and sweet. It is a good worker, and its wool is of the finest quality. It is a good eater, and its wool is of the finest quality.

Sheep Ticks.
STOCKTON, N. Y., May 5, 1890.

Am a beginner in the sheep keeping business and would like some light on dipping sheep for ticks. Sheep are mostly Southdowns, some Cotswolds.

1. What sheep dip would you recommend? How is black leaf sheep dip? What do you think of crude petroleum? How applied? 2. How much of the sheep dip would do for 100 sheep, two dips? 3. Give me the best size for a trough to dip them in, for that number of sheep. Length, breadth, depth, etc. Manner of dipping, etc.

Answer.—To your first question, the following: though not a sheep dip, we regard as a much better and safer remedy for the destruction of the ticks. It was given several years since by Mr. L. M. Bonine, of Vandala, Michigan. We have used it on several occasions with success, not having as yet any unfavorable report. "Take one tablespoonful of flour of sulphur to one quart of barrel salt; mix well together, and give to one hundred sheep, once a week for five or six weeks, when ewes are not with lamb. It will rid them of all ticks. Of the stercoriated remedies, tobacco as it is usually effective when properly applied. It is highly recommended by Prof. Law. "Tobacco 16 lbs., oil of tar three pints; soda ash, twenty pounds; soft soap, four pounds; water, fifty gallons. Boil the tobacco in the water and dissolve the other agents in a few gallons of boiling water, then add water to make fifty gallons, retaining a temperature of about 70 deg. Fah. This will suffice for fifty sheep. Each sheep is kept in the bath three minutes, two men meanwhile working the liquid into all parts of the skin. When taken out the animal is laid on a sloping drain and the liquid squeezed out of the wool and allowed to flow back into the bath. A second or even a third bath may be necessary in inveterate cases." The dipping tub should be five feet long, three feet deep, and two and a half feet wide, with a lid having a draining rack upon the inside, and when opened should have sufficient slope to allow the dip to run back in the tub. "Black leaf sheep dip" we have had no experience with.

Foul in the Foot of Sheep.
FENTON, May 4, 1890.

I have some fine wool sheep that are lame. Two of them were taken just before they were lambing; thought it was caused by their being heavy with lamb, but found they were lame in their feet; they were matted and smelt bad. Their hoofs were spongy, and the frog was mealy. Thought it was foot rot and used the following: Butter of anti-mony, blue vitriol and masticated soda. Never have had any experience with footrot and can't tell you what is what all this. If you can tell me what else I would be best of care, and are extra sheep. Would hate to have them get the footrot.

Answer.—The trouble with your sheep appears to be foul in the foot, usually brought on by wet grassy fields, or originating on moist marshy grounds, often causing painful lameness. It occurs more frequently in the spring and fall of the year. Unless in such cases there is no serious structural disorganization of surrounding tissue. Treatment: Wash the inflamed parts clean with water, then apply the following, using a little cotton batten to keep out the dirt: Take four ounces glycerine, eight ounces water, two drachms sulphate of zinc; dissolve the zinc in

the water, then add the glycerine; mix well for use. Wet small pieces of cotton with the liquid, and put in the cleft of the foot, repeat the application for several days. Keep the animals in a dry clean pen. If their bowels are constipated small doses of sulphate of magnesia occasionally will be beneficial.

Sweeney in a Horse.
HOWELL, May 7, 1890.

Will you please give me through the Farmer the best treatment for a recent sweeney of horse's shoulder, probably caused by too large a dose of strychnine? The sweeney was mostly passed off, but the muscles of the shoulder are shrunken. It is this I wish to remedy if possible.

Answer.—Sweeney is not a disease but the effect of chronic inflammation in some remote part of the limb, causing muscular contraction of the anles and postea and postea spinatus muscles, which fill up the space on either side formed by a ridge of bone projecting from the body of the scapula, known as the spine of the scapula; hence the deficiency is readily observed. The causes of sweeney are numerous and often remote from the affected part, either of bone, muscle, tendon, etc., in the front limbs. The insertion of setons in the sweeneyed shoulder, on either side of the bony ridge, will sometimes fill out the shrunken muscles. Our experience is that manipulation with the hands, and rubbing with coarse cloths, pinching up the skin with the fingers, continued daily, is more effective and permanent than medicine.

Cutaneous Disease in a Horse.
ELM, May 5th, 1890.

I have a three year old pony that the skin was covered with a dirty green colored growth, ointment, oil, winter, hair looked dead and dirty; oats and drives all right, only sweats easy and rambles after drinking water. Her ears are sore inside and out; outside covered with small scabs or scales. I clipped her, and now her hide puckers up in wrinkles and scales like bran. Never see her rub any or I would think it was mange; eyes look dull. I am giving her bran mash with sulphur and tamarack bark juice, and rubbing with lard and sulphur. What is it, and what else should I do?

Answer.—The trouble with your pony is one of the many forms of skin diseases to which the horse is subject, particularly in agricultural districts, often due to a morbid condition of the digestive apparatus affecting the general system, predisposing the animal to morbid conditions of the skin. It is observed in the spring or early summer. Treatment: Place the animal in the sun, if not a cold day, or in a warm stable. Scrub the diseased parts with castile soap and water, using a soft brush for the purpose, after which sponge him over with the following solution: Hypophosphite of soda, four ounces; pure water, half a gallon; leave him in the sun to dry, avoiding drafts, or place him in a comfortable warm stable well protected with a dry blanket. Give internally the following: Sootoline acids, pulv., two ounces; nitrate sulphur, pulv., one ounce. Mix and divide into eight powders. Give one night and morning in the feed, or mix with syrup to taste and smear on the tongue. Give good oats and hay to eat, but no corn or corn meal.

To Many Doctors.
ALBION, Mich., May 10th, 1890.

I have a six year old horse that sprained his knee joint last winter. It left an enlargement on the outside just above the joint. Some call it a puff. It is about as large as a large sized hen's egg, and is as soft as if there was matter in it, or fluid of some kind. I would like to have it removed if it can be done without injury to the horse. I have a number of veterinarians examine it. One says the way to remove it would be to fire it; another says to fire it will make a running sore. No. 2 says to remove it use a needle and draw the fluid and then use a compressor. No. 3 says to remove the enlargement, lance it and then wash it out with copperas and rainwater. Some say to lance it will make a running sore. It doesn't seem to make him lame; we use him most every day. What I want is to remove the enlargement without injury to the horse. I should like some information in the Farmer in next week's issue.

Answer.—In consideration of the conflicting opinions of at least four veterinary surgeons who have had personal advantage in having the animal before them for examination, and so widely at variance in their diagnosis, it would be presumption on our part, in the absence of the animal for examination, to venture an opinion, much less to advise treatment. If any one of the examining Vets. will write to us in detail, we will be most happy to consult with him in reference to the treatment of the animal. As it now stands we are like a ship at sea without a rudder.

To Subscribers.
STOCKTON, N. Y., May 5, 1890.

Owners of live stock, seeking advice in this column for their sick or lame animals, should not forget to attach their signature, that we may recognize them as subscribers. None other are entitled to the privileges given to subscribers. We received two such letters in one mail last week, the writers of which will understand why they are not answered.—Vet. Ed.

Commercial.
DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 17, 1890.

Flour.—Market quiet; the only change is a decline of 10c in Minnesota bakers' brands. Quotations on car lots are as follows:

Michigan roller process..... 4 40 @ 4 50
Michigan patents..... 4 40 @ 4 50
Minnesota rollers..... 4 30 @ 4 40
Minnesota patents..... 4 30 @ 4 40
Rye..... 3 15 @ 3 25
Wheat..... 2 40 @ 2 50

Wheat.—The market on spot wheat is about where it was a week ago, with a stronger tone. Futures, however, have declined. Other markets yesterday—Chicago, New York and St. Louis were active and higher. Quotations in this market closed as follows: No. 1 white, 90c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 white, 86c; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3 red, 88c. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 2 red, June, 90c; July, 88c; August, 86c.

CORN.—Higher than a week ago. Quotations are as follows: No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c; No. 4, 34c; No. 5, 33c; No. 6, 32c; No. 7, 31c; No. 8, 30c; No. 9, 29c; No. 10, 28c; No. 11, 27c; No. 12, 26c.

BARLEY.—Market stronger. Selling at a range of 70c @ 75c per bushel for fair to choice samples. Receipts the past week, 12,000 bu.; shipments, nothing.

CLOVER SEED.—Prime spot, \$1.40 per bu. No. 2 spot quoted at \$1.30 @ 1.35 per bu. No. 3 spot, \$1.20 @ 1.25 per bu. No. 4 spot, \$1.10 @ 1.15 per bu.

RYE.—Quoted at 30c per bu. for No. 2, and firm.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Job lots in bags quoted at \$1.40 @ 1.50 per bu.

FED.—Winter hays quoted at \$18 @ 20 per ton; middlings, \$15 @ 18 per ton.

BUTTER.—Slightly lower; fresh dairy, 13c @ 14c; fat, 12c @ 13c; old packed stock, unsalable; creamery quiet; quoted at 12c @ 13c.

CHEESE.—Declined. Michigan full cream hams at 9c @ 10c; New York at 8c @ 9c.

EGGS.—Market firm at 12c @ 13c per dozen. Receipts of fresh are moderate.

HONEY.—Quoted at 10c @ 12c for comb. Extracted, 7c @ 8c.

HAT.—Timothy in car lots, \$8 @ 10 per ton; mixed, \$6 @ 8; straw, in car lots, \$5 @ 7 per ton.

BEANS.—Quoted at \$1.00 @ 1.20 per bu. for city hand-picked stocks. Unpicked sold at \$1.00 @ 1.20 per bu. These prices are for car lots.

From store prices are \$1.00 per bu. in car lots, or 75c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1.00 @ 1.20 per bu. for Ashton quarter sacks, 75c.

RICES.—Green city, 34c @ 35c; country, 40c; cured, No. 1, 44c; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 38c; No. 5, 36c; No. 6, 34c; No. 7, 32c; No. 8, 30c; No. 9, 28c; No. 10, 26c; No. 11, 24c; No. 12, 22c.

POTATOES.—Market quiet; now selling at 40c @ 45c per bu. for car lots, and in small lots 42c @ 45c per bu. New Southern, 50c per bu.; Bermuda, 40c per bu.

DRIED FRUIT.—Higher; quoted at 40c @ 45c for common, and 50c @ 55c for evaporated; peaches, 14c @ 15c; apricots, 17c.

APPLES.—Market poorly supplied. Quoted at \$1.00 @ 1.50 for good to choice.

ONIONS.—In foreign Bermuda are offered at \$1.00 @ 1.20 per crate. New Southern, 30c @ 35c per crate. CABBAGE.—Onions are in market. New Southern, 40c @ 50c per 100 lbs. for 5-bbl. crate and firm.

POULTRY.—Live: Poultry and chickens, 90c @ 1.00; ducks, 90c @ 1.00; turkeys, 10c @ 15c; geese, 25c @ 30c; Spring chickens, 90c @ 1.00 per pair. Market quiet.

DRESSED VEAL.—Quoted at 20c @ 25c per lb. for the carcasses.

PROVISIONS.—Market shows little change. Mess pork is 25c per lb. lower, and tallow has declined 4c per lb. Quotations are as follows:

Mess, new..... 12 @ 13 1/2
Mess, old..... 12 @ 13 1/2
Lard in tierces, 5 @ 6
Lard in kegs, 5 @ 6
Pure lard, in tierces, 5 @ 6
Hams, 5 @ 6
Shoulders, 5 @ 6
Choice bacon, 5 @ 6
Extra mess beef, new @ 10
Flax seed, 5 @ 6
Dried beef hams, 5 @ 6
Tallow, 5 @ 6

HAY.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

Monday—25 loads: Seven at \$13; four at \$14; three at \$15; one at \$16; one at \$17; one at \$18; one at \$19; one at \$20; one at \$21; one at \$22; one at \$23; one at \$24; one at \$25; one at \$26; one at \$27; one at \$28; one at \$29; one at \$30; one at \$31; one at \$32; one at \$33; one at \$34; one at \$35; one at \$36; one at \$37; one at \$38; one at \$39; one at \$40; one at \$41; one at \$42; one at \$43; one at \$44; one at \$45; one at \$46; one at \$47; one at \$48; one at \$49; one at \$50; one at \$51; one at \$52; one at \$53; one at \$54; one at \$55; one at \$56; one at \$57; one at \$58; one at \$59; one at \$60; one at \$61; one at \$62; one at \$63; one at \$64; one at \$65; one at \$66; one at \$67; one at \$68; one at \$69; one at \$70; one at \$71; one at \$72; one at \$73; one at \$74; one at \$75; one at \$76; one at \$77; one at \$78; one at \$79; one at \$80; one at \$81; one at \$82; one at \$83; one at \$84; one at \$85; one at \$86; one at \$87; one at \$88; one at \$89; one at \$90; one at \$91; one at \$92; one at \$93; one at \$94; one at \$95; one at \$96; one at \$97; one at \$98; one at \$99; one at \$100; one at \$101; one at \$102; one at \$103; one at \$104; one at \$105; one at \$106; one at \$107; one at \$108; one at \$109; one at \$110; one at \$111; one at \$112; one at \$113; one at \$114; one at \$115; one at \$116; one at \$117; one at \$118; one at \$119; one at \$120; one at \$121; one at \$122; one at \$123; one at \$124; one at \$125; one at \$126; one at \$127; one at \$128; one at \$129; one at \$130; one at \$131; one at \$132; one at \$133; one at \$134; one at \$135; one at \$136; one at \$137; one at \$138; one at \$139; one at \$140; one at \$141; one at \$142; one at \$143; one at \$144; one at \$145; one at \$146; one at \$147; one at \$148; one at \$149; one at \$150; one at \$151; one at \$152; one at \$153; one at \$154; one at \$155; one at \$156; one at \$157; one at \$158; one at \$159; one at \$160; one at \$161; one at \$162; one at \$163; one at \$164; one at \$165; one at \$166; one at \$167; one at \$168; one at \$169; one at \$170; one at \$171; one at \$172; one at \$173; one at \$174; one at \$175; one at \$176; one at \$177; one at \$178; one at \$179; one at \$180; one at \$181; one at \$182; one at \$183; one at \$184; one at \$185; one at \$186; one at \$187; one at \$188; one at \$189; one at \$190; one at \$191; one at \$192; one at \$193; one at \$194; one at \$195; one at \$196; one at \$197; one at \$198; one at \$199; one at \$200; one at \$201; one at \$202; one at \$203; one at \$204; one at \$205; one at \$206; one at \$207; one at \$208; one at \$209; one at \$210; one at \$211; one at \$212; one at \$213; one at \$214; one at \$215; one at \$216; one at \$217; one at \$218; one at \$219; one at \$220; one at \$221; one at \$222; one at \$223; one at \$224; one at \$225; one at \$226; one at \$227; one at \$228; one at \$229; one at \$230; one at \$231; one at \$232; one at \$233; 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one at \$810; one at \$811; one at \$812; one at \$813; one at \$814; one at \$815; one at \$816; one at \$817; one at \$818; one at \$819; one at \$820; one at \$821; one at \$822; one at \$823; one at \$824; one at \$825; one at \$826; one at \$827; one at \$828; one at \$829; one at \$830; one at \$831; one at \$832; one at \$833; one at \$834; one at \$835; one at \$836; one at \$837; one at \$838; one at \$839; one at \$840; one at \$841; one at \$842; one at \$843; one at \$844; one at \$845; one at \$846; one at \$847; one at \$848; one at \$849; one at \$850; one at \$851; one at \$852; one at \$853; one at \$854; one at \$855; one at \$856; one at \$857; one at \$858; one at \$859; one at \$860; one at \$861; one at \$862; one at \$863; one at \$864; one at \$865; one at \$866; one at \$867; one at \$868; one at \$869; one at \$870; one at \$871; one at \$872; one at \$873; one at \$874; one at \$875; one at \$876; one at \$877; one at \$878; one at \$879; one at \$880; one at \$881; one at \$882; one at \$883; one at \$884; one at \$885; one at \$886; one at \$887; one at \$888; one at \$889; one at \$890; one at \$891; one at \$892; one at \$893; one at \$894; one at \$895; one at \$896; one at \$897; one at \$89